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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### A Billion Dollars for an Idea.

The statement of Senator Allison and Chairman Cannon concerning the appropriations for the next fiscal year is concise and satisfactory. The immense total of \$709,-729,476 is not a monument of reckless extravagance. It separates itself on analysis into various items of reasonable and generally well-guarded items of expenditure. The duties of the chosen watchmen of the people's money have been well performed. It is necessarily a costly year, but we have no doubt that the aggregate of wasteful or corrupt or foolish appropriations is considerably less than it has been at some sessions where the total has not mounted beyond \$400,000,000 or \$450,000,000

From the \$709,729,476 there is to be subtracted at once the \$131,247,155 which, according to the estimate of the two chairmen of Appropriations, is to be charged directly to the account of the late war with Spain For the two previous fiscal years there had been appropriated directly on account of that war \$482,582,083, making the total of war appropriations up to the present time

But of previous appropriations for war account there is in the Treasury to-day an unexpended balance of about \$90,000,000, bearing witness to the prudence and vigilance of the Administration in its management of the money entrusted to it by Congress. This leaves the direct war account at about \$524,000,000, including appropriations for the next twelve months.

We may be permitted to recall the circumstance that two years ago, soon after the destruction of CERVERA's ships by SAMPson's squadron and the surrender of Santiago to SHAFTER, THE SUN estimated the ultimate total of expenditure and loss devolved upon the nation by the events following the destruction of the Maine at not less than one billion dollars. This estimate was attacked as absurdly excessive by some newspapers which did not remember that this country has paid probably between nine and ten billions, first and last, on account of the war for the preservation of the Union. That stupendous total staggers the imagination, but who will dispute to-day the assertion that the result was worth all It cost?

The same thing may be said of the money cost of the war with Spain. The actual or impending expenditure for current war expenses has mounted already to about se,000,000 more than our original estimate th that single item. The most careful and moderate conjectures concerning the entailed expenses, such as interest on war debt. State and private contributions, war claims, loss of soldiers' productive labor, and pensions, leave no room for doubt that before the account is closed the total cost will have exceeded greatly a billion in

A billion dollars for an idea, the idea being the liberation of Cuba, the expulsion of Spain from the Western hemisphere, and the opening to this nation of the gateway to a new career of magnificent possibilities Cheap at the price! What country in the history of the world ever made a better investment?

#### The Troubles in China: What May Come of Them.

From the mass of divergent and often contradictory reports concerning the state of things at Pekin and in the Province of Pe Chi Li, it is needful to winnow the undisputed or apparently established facts and to examine these in the light of the inter-

Hatred of the foreigner has been long latent all over China, and outbreaks of the sentiment have occurred wherever local authorities were in sympathy with it and were not controlled by peremptory orders from the capital. Hitherto, the repression of such disorders has been due rather to a lack of power than to a lack of will on the part of the Imperial Government. It is a peculiarity of the present disturbances that, thus far, according to the unanimous testimony of foreign observers, they have been not discouraged, but more or less openly fomented by the preponderant party at the Court of Pekin and by the Empress-Dowager herself. Certain official proclamations addressed to Provincial Governors seem explicable only on the theory that the uprising has been regarded with favor in high places. This probably accounts for the fact that the present movement, unlike previous organized rebellions, does not aim at the deposition of the Manchu dynasty. Therein lies a fundamental difference between the so-called Boxers and the Taepings of forty years ago. Apparently the leaders of the reactionary Manchu party and the Empress-Dowager herself are not alarmed at the growing power and aggressiveness of the Boxers, but would rather welcome the semblance of coercion at their hands as a pretext for the suspension of the concessions lately made to foreign Powers and foreign individuals in the matter of internal navigation, fiscal reforms and railway or mining privileges. That a belief in the success of such a policy should be widely entertained would be incredible, were it not known that many of the Manchu ruling class are as blind to China's weakness to-day as they were when they rushed heedlessly into a hopeless war with Japan.

It is sheer stupidity that has prompted the impassive or irresolute attitude assumed by the Empress-Dowager and her Manchu advisers toward the outrages committed by the Boxers. At the present juncture the Court of Pekin cannot be credite i with the astuteness which on former occasions has led such men as Li HUNG CHANG to count upon the conflicting of the American people at the mercy of oneinterests and the resultant discord of the Western Powers. It is true that that spirit? Take the coming election the British colony at Shanghai, which is for President, for instance. The tremenfeverishly suspicious of Muscovite designs, is inclined to imagine that the position taken by the Empress-Dowager may have been instigated by Russia. As a matter of party before the general elections." fact, so far as the maintenance of order in and all discussion of them will thus

trouble to go to the polls will vote for all the Western Powers, including those of BRYAN, of course, the citizens who would Russia, are, for the moment, identical. We vote for President McKinley having been do not say that they will be so three years disfranchised. And those few will control hence, when the Trans-Siberian Railway 112 of the 447 Electoral votes, and thus may shall have been finished, and Russia shall consign this whole nation to the distress prohave become the preponderant military duced by a false and dishonorable policy. power in the Far East. Just now, however, no greater blunder could be committed by the St. Petersburg Government than to attempt the premature accomplishment of its alleged designs upon the Middle Kingdom by a military occupation of Pekin. That is a course for which it is doubtful whether even the approval of France could be secured, and it would almost

certainly provoke the opposition of Ger-

many, as well as that of Great Britain, the

United States and Japan. Such a step

would give Japan the very opportunity she

covets. Russia would not only be isolated.

but would have committed the strategic

error of detaching a considerable part of

her force to Pekin at a time when every

man and every ship at her disposal

might be needed to make head against

the Japanese in Corea and Manchuria.

The St. Petersburg Government is incapa-

ble of such an act of folly. Its position in

the Liao Tung Peninsula is already suffi-

ciently precarious in the event of a war with

Japan, which, under any circumstances, is

believed to be not distant; and the Czar's

advisers have no intention of aggravating

their predicament by alienating all the

There seems, in fine, to be but one infer-

ence fairly deducible from the facts and

from the international situation. All the

foreign Powers interested in China, includ-

ing Russia, and not, of course, excluding

Japan, will cooperate to compel the Court

of Pekin to protect Christian mission-

aries, to give adequate compensation

for the wrongs already wrought and

to repress forthwith the outrages perpe-

trated by the so-called Boxers. Should the

Empress-Dowager and her Manchu favor-

ites prove recalcitrant or impotent, it will be

needful for the Powers to take concerted

measures for the establishment at Pekin

of a better-disposed or stronger govern-

ment. This, probably, could be effected by

a relegation of the Empress-Dowager to

the retirement from which, according to

precedent, she should not have emerged

after the reigning Emperor attained his

majority and by the reinstatement of

Kwang-Su in full authority, supported by

representatives of the progressive party

The Vote in the South

The moral and political perversion in the

Southern States as a consequence of their

disfranchisement of the political opposition

in them is curiously illustrated in these

remarks of the State, a newspaper of

"Possibly through an excusable ignorance of the

facts, THE SUN misconstrues the small vote cast at

general elections in Southern States. The reason

why 'only a very small part of the whites themselves

are interested enough to go to the polls' is that all contests for offices are settled within the Democratic

party before the general elections and inasmuch a

the great majority of qualified voters choose to affill

ate with that party. the general elections are merely

perfunctory and formal compliances with the law. I

South Carolina, for instance, all officers with few ex

ceptions, from United States Senator to Coroner, are

elected by a Democratic primary and the general

That is, in those States an oligarchy has

only to settle within itself "all contests for

offices." The old-fashioned American and

democratic principle that the settlement

must be referred to the people at an elec-

tion is set aside and abrogated. If the

Democratic party throughout the Union

was able to do the same through having dis-

franchised Republicans everywhere, as they

have been disfranchised at the South, the

question of the election of BRYAN would be

settled finally at Kansas City, and "the gen-

eral elections" next November would be

"merely perfunctory and formal com-pliances with the law." There would be no

necessity for a long, costly and heated can-

vass of discussion, and only a few citizens

in each State would be put to the trouble of

going to the polls to make a mere show of

complying with the law and the principle of

We now hear a great deal of merely comical

Democratic talk about "imperialism." but

then we should have imperialism actually

and seriously. Already it exists in sub-

stance in the Southern States where, by

the disfranchisement of the political oppo-

sition, a single party is left in undisputed

and indisputable political dictatorship, so

that political discussion has ceased and elec-

tions have become "merely perfunctory

The eleven States of the old Southern

Confederacy in which this plan of disfran-

chisement has been adopted or is to be

adopted, have now 90 members of the

House of Representatives and 112 out of the

total of 447 Electoral votes for President and

Vice-President; yet on the present ratio

of representation to population their

white population alone would entitle

them to only 55 Representative votes,

and instead of 112 Electoral votes they

should have 77 only. The injustice of

the disfranchisement, while retaining the

political power derived from the two-fifths

of their citizens deprived of the suffrage, is

therefore made apparent. It is intolerable,

but it appears the more so when the small

aggregate of the Southern votes actually

polled is considered and we bear in mind

the reason for the insignificant poll as truly

confessed by the South Carolina newspaper,

namely, that as "all contests for office are

settled within the Democratic party before

the general elections" those elections

are "merely perfunctory." For instance,

in the five States of Arkansas, Georgia,

Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina

only 184,602 votes in the aggregate sent 37

Representatives to the present Congress,

while the 1,250,000 votes polled in New York

alone elected only 34. The abstention from

voting in the Southern States, moreover, will

become even more general when the expe-

rience with negro disfranchisement demon-

strates more and more convincingly that

the white Democratic oligarchy is absolutely

secure in its control. An election will grow

to be a still more "merely perfunctory"

affair-"only a ratification" of Democratic

Will the American people tolerate this

injustice, and how can the American system

of government long survive if it is toler-

ated? Can we afford to leave our complex

civilization and the interests of four-fifths

fifth who look upon great elections in

dous questions, political and material, in-

volved in that election will be settled

for the South "within the Democratic

decisions previously made.

and formal compliances with the law."

popular suffrage.

practically only a ratification of thes

Columbia, in South Carolina:

election is

which undoubtedly exists in China.

Western Powers.

It is time for the American people to do some heavy thinking on this subject.

The Navy Department's Experiment. The experiment undertaken by the Navy Department in directing the immediate preparation for sea of the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts will be extremely interesting to naval officers and the public. Two years ago, when the Navy was put on a war footing, the outbreak of hostilities had been expected; and though everything was done under pressure, the orders for preparation were not wholly unlooked for. The last previous occasion when orders for the immediate equipment of any vessels of the Navy were issued was in 1873, following the Virginius incident. The Navy Department is now ascertaining for the first time in peace in how short a period ships can be fitted for active service.

Secretary Long is said to contemplate merely an experiment, meanwhile enlarging Admiral FAROUHAR'S fleet during the summer manœuvres; but the two battleships will be fitted out as if for a long voyage, fully armed and equipped.

The Indiana and Massachusetts have been laid up in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, since they were overhauled at the Brooklyn yard. They are commanded respectively by Capt. DICKINS and Capt. TRAIN, and have had a few officers and about one-fourth of their full complement of men. Their outfitting for active service is not so elaborate as if they had been put out of commission; but there will still be few moments of idleness for their men until after they leave

The task involves each of the staff departments of the Navy represented at the League Island yard. The Bureau of Navigation will have to supply officers and men, and to do so has sent officers from many points in the East to Philadelphia and has drawn on the crew of FARRAGUT'S old flagship Hartford, just arrived in Hamptor Roads from San Francisco. The Ordnance Bureau will supply ammunition, the Equipment Bureau charts, the Bureau of Medicine will send hospital stores aboard the ships, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will put rations and clothing on them. Coal. oil and all supplies and most of the crews are to be on board by Tuesday next, and the two ships are to sail for Hampton Roads at once to join the North Atlantic fleet under Admiral FAROUHAR.

#### The Novels of Mr. Beadle.

In THE SUN the other day a Utica correspondent eulogized with affectionate regret "the good, old-fashioned, salmoncolored novels " of Mr. BEADLE of this town. Many old or oldish codgers will share in the sympathetic expressions of the Utican for BEADLE'S Dime Novel Series. It was part of the youth of many of us. The limpled chins that bent over it have felt the barber's shear for a generation; and the books that composed it have become almost as rare as the most treasured incunabula. There may be some of them hidden away in country attics, but in the book shops they seem to be seen no more. Their bright faces would be soiled and dusty enough now. It is better to remember hem in their prime.

We can see 'em now, with their freshpainted look, staring from their shelves at the boy who gazes at them hopelessly. In his pockets is an old curiosity shop of unconsidered trifles, but in coppers only six cents. The youthful world is full of corn cakes and fig paste and brilliant mysterious marbles. Even if you had a dime, too much of your income must not be devoted to literature. There are practical interests to be considered. At least you look, gaze your fill at Mr. BEADLE'S masterpieces in their rich robes. Not exactly salmon-colored, were they? A

nellow, Beadle color, we should say. They had to be covered for school use. Otherwise their splendor would have betrayed them. What a sense of superiority and innocent crime you got by having a batch of them in your desk and sticking one into the arithmetic or the Latin grammar. Why, even that fellow of unapproachable genius and vast age who was just beginning the first book of the Iliad and who spent, in examining his chin with the aid of a handglass and prospecting for down, much of the time he should have passed with the well-greaved Achaianseven he read Mr. BEADLE's works and was good enough to speak of them with condescending praise. As for the small boys they would be so deep in the " Slave Sculptor" or some other of Mr. BEADLE's productions, that they would forget to keep an eye on the schoolmaster. That tyrant would descend like lightning, pull two or three of your ears off and confiscate your whole stock of dime novels. Then the old humbug would sit on his throne with one of your treasures in his Virgil and placidly read it, probably for the purpose of making those spirited remarks about vicious and sensational literature that were so much appreciated by the school committee and visiting parents. If Beadle novels are now rare, it is because so many of them were seized by the pedagogues. Every schoolmaster must have had a complete collection.

There was much prejudice against the Beadle novels, chiefly, we imagine, on account of the brilliancy of the covers. The books were good, not bad. In their way they were of the school of

### "KINGSTON and BALLANTYNE the brave, And COOPER of the wood and wave."

They can't have had less literary merit than the rapid-selling romances of to-day. They were written by decent and clever people. Mr. EDWARD S. ELLIS, a favorite writer for Mr. BEADLE, is gratefully remembered as a teacher by many persons. He published, not long ago, a "History of the United States," which is an excellent piece of work. If we are not mistaken Mr. ORVILLE J. VICTOR, who is still living in this town, was the editor of the Beadle series. He, too, is a historian. He published a history of the Civil War, which, while necessarily incomplete and inaccurate in many things, because written contemporaneously with the events described, is of much interest because it shows what a fair and intelligent Northerner believed to be the facts. His "Incidents and Anecdotes of the War" is also a good

Mr. Munno's works succeeded Mr. BEADLE's, but not in the affections of the China and the fulfilment of treaties and be made unnecessary. The few qualified readers of the latter. As Mr. HIRAM COBB.

concessions is concerned, the interests of voters who will take the "perfunctory" a Cambridgeport friend of literature, says in his "Recollections from the Library:

" The Groller Club. the Kelmscott Press, With all th ir stately sumptuousness. Full crushed levant and Roger Paynes, I leave to men of greater gains. But when I get my pipe alight, My fancy sees the shelves grow bright; I see-and I will have it yet!-

Of BEADLE'S Novels one full set." He never will get it. For where is BEADLE and where are most of his novelists? Where too, are the Flag of Our Union and Ballou' Drawing Room Companion and the novel ettes of FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE and of A. J. H. DUGANNE? Trampled out of memory by the fugacious years or harvested by the junkman.

### Lieut. Ryan's Question.

Occasionally there comes from the Philippines a grating word like this, which the Nebraska State Journal quotes from a letter from Lieut, RYAN, formerly of the First Nebraska Regiment, and now of the Fortyfifth United States Volunteers:

"I note what is said about the natives having backing from outside Powers, but I am sorry to say the strongest backing they have comes from the United States. The insurgents continue fighting because certain traitors have by speeches and acts given the Filipinos to understand that if they just hold out a little longer the next Presidential election will bring change of party and a withdrawal of troops. "I have been told over and over by the peaceft

natives how the insurgent soldiers robbed their homes, took their clothes and made them work for them lime and again I pick up insurgent papers with translations of speeches made at home against our Government, I see some of them have been cheered by our fellow countrymen. Surely, such a cheer would be music to a soldier dying on the field in Luzo "Here we have a bullet for the enemy in front and a bayonet for the knives that creep up in the rear, bu now can we reach those who stab us in the back from home? When the fact is settled that the States wil uphold the Commander in Chief of the Army, then will the war be ended. But fust so long as the Amer can papers repeat those insurrecto speeches agains our commander and as long as they say he will not be elected, just so long will some robbing leader hold band of thieves around him in hopes the American soldier will be recalled.

"Meanwhile we lose a comrade now and then. The report says 'killed in action' or 'died of gunsho Who holds the gun to the insurgent's

Lieut. RYAN's question isn't light, but it is easy to answer.

### A Voluntary Correction.

An unfortunate mistake in a headline in THE SUN of yesterday designated the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR of Ohio as the member of the House who, at the night session of Wednesday last, was seen to put his left arm around the neck of the Hon. WII-LIAM SULZER of New York and to hold the younger and slimmer statesman for some minutes in affectionate embrace.

As Mr. GROSVENOR naturally objects to the statement that he was detected in lavishing endearments upon the Hon. Mr. SULZER, in the presence of the whole House, we hasten to say that the headline misrepresented the facts as stated in the dispatch itself. The man who hugged SULZER is Uncle JOE CANNON, and he hugged him only in an avuncular capacity.

We regret exceedingly the annoyance that has been unintentionally caused to the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR of Ohio. We will say, further, that we do not believe that the Hon. CHARLES HENRY would under any circumstances, in public or in private, put his arm around Sulzer's neck, except as a preliminary to punching his head.

The noble and engaging game of golf has a champion who has gained the honor twice be fore, having tied for it a third time and been beaten. He is a great player, not, perhaps, of the grand school. That is, his manner of stroke is subdued and his distance, when compared with the slashers of the day, is limited. But, if not quite so "far" as some, he is terribly "sure." His skill with the mashie will live as long in history as the fame of any champion.

When TAYLOR first appeared as a successful contestant for the championship, they said that for him the only hazard was the direction flag; and that must describe his form to-day, for his four rounds of the long-drawn-out course at St. Andrew's were made respectively in 79, 77, 78 and 75. VARDON, who this time was sec ond to TAYLOR, is still, in all probability, the better player; but fate, and, possibly, his recent trip to America, were against him. VARDON alone though will not do to import to America next fall, as the programme was. TAYLOR must be brought over too.

Will the Hon, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON write a sonnet in honor of the Boxers? Their methods are in many respects like those of his friends in the Philippines.

The Connecticut Democrats imitate the example of the New York Democrats. They say nothing about the Chicago platform, instruct the delegates-at-large for BRYAN and agree to swallow any and all principles put forth by the Kan-as City Convention. Presumably the persons who subscribed to this sort of programme regard themselves as remarkably sly and vulpine. They remind the public, however, not of the fox, but of the goose.

The Hon. N. J. MIZE, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League of Chicago, accounts for the triumph of expansion in Oregon. "We took no part in the Oregon election." says Mr. MIZE. except to send literature there - between 40,000 and 50,000 documents and speeches. Possibly the Republican plurality would have een considerably larger had Mr. Mizz and his Mestizo brethren sent 100,000 documents and speeches. Great missionaries the anti-im-

Of the three most conspicuous candidates for Senator from Tennessee, Governor Macmillin, Judge Snongrass and Mr. Carmack, the last, perhaps, being in the lead, give us none. Judge SNODGRASS is for expansion, but he is a Bryanite. A United States Senator should be for honest money, in Tennessee as in other

#### PENSIONS FOR OFFICEROLDERS. Aims of the Association of Civil Employees of the State.

The Association of Civil Employees of the State of New York, which was formed last year to further the interests of those who hold civil service places, held its first annual meeting last night in Cooper Union. The President, Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, told of the growth of the organization. It now had a membership, he said, of 3,100, and as a result of the movement in this city branch organizations had been started in many other cities. Eventually, he said, it was hoped that a vast majority of the 00,000 civils-ervice employees in the State would be members.

civis-ervice employees in the State would be members.

President Eigas announced that the Graded Salary bill which the association had introduced in thelast Legislature too late for assage would be reintroduced at the next session and that every effort would also be made to get a bill passed giving civil-service employees pensions after twenty-five years' service, which was one of the great aims of the association.

President Charles H Knox of the Municipal Civil Service-tommission spoke to the members on "The Duty of the Employees to the State and of the State to the Employees." and said that the Pension bill and the Graded Salary bill had his hearty support.

### Welcome All Right Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following item appeared in the local paper this week: "Welcome Fitts, who has been laid up with blood poisoning, is about again." ROCKLAND, Mass., June 6.

.. Paardeberg. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When and where did Kitchener come to grief? 120 BROADWAY, June 6. W. M. MATTERWS.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The only information of importance since the occupation of Pretoria is that the Boers under Gen. Botha have concentrated at a place called Hatherley, twelve miles east of there, and that a thousand British prisoners who had been removed from the camp at Waterval, had been sent up into the mountains to Nooitgedacht,120 miles northeast of Pretoria. The impression, however, seems to be that Gen. Botha was only covering the retirement of the railway stock and his guns, some of which were said to be already arriving at Lydenburg. The transfer of the British prisoners to Nooitgedacht makes it apparent that the Boers are not short of provisions, otherwise they would not encumber themselves with so many useless mouths to feed. The object in retaining so many of their prisoners is probably to hold them as hostages against those of their own in the hands of the British. The report that President Kruger contemplates flight to Lorenzo Marques and taking refuge on a Dutch ship of war may have a certain amount of truth in it if, as some suspect, the British intend seizing Delagoa Bay and the railway if the Boer resistance appears likely to be unduly prolonged. Under the circumstances the desire of the President to avoid the fate of Gen. Cronje would lead him to take the step described in the Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Beyond that rumor there is no sign of President Krüger abandoning his country, nor is there yet any symptom of the burghers giving up the struggle, their artillery being intact with the exception of one Creusot captured near Johannesburg, and a new cartridge factory having been started in

But the most important political issue arising from the war is the proposition stated to have been made by the Colonial Office to the Government of Natal inviting the Colony to voluntarily renounce responsible government for a certain period, in order that a uniform system of Crown government may be established throughout British South Africa, to lead in an indefinite future to ederation with autonomous government in all the Colonies. It will be exceedingly interesting to see what the response of the Natal Government will be to this invitation, and what influence the fact of its having been made will have on the course of affairs in the Cape Colony. where the organs of the Imperialist party are urging the Colonists of all races and color to accept the suspension of the Constitution and sub nit to Crown government under the Colonial Office. There are already symptoms of strained relations between the Colonists of British origin who freely volunteered for the war and the administration of the High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, because of the total disregard of Colonial sentiment in the proceedings leading to the ultimate settlement after the war and appearances generally are that an attempt on the part of the Colonial Office o push things too far, may produce very undesirable results just at the moment the British Government has need of free hands. A despatch to a London paper by way of Lorenzo Marques describes President Krüger as installed in a railway carriage at Machadodorp on the railway, 140 miles from Pretoria, from where he is directing affairs and determined to continue the fight to the end. The despatch is dated yesterday.

#### PRETENDED DEAF MUTE POET. Neither Deaf nor Inspired According to the Editor of a Deaf Mute Journal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's SUN is an item telling of the arrest of a fake cripple who humbugged the charitable by means of poetical cards, and a crutch. A still more bare-faced fraud of the same species is a young fellow who works the ferryboats preending to be deaf and dumb. He hands out cards with "poetry" of such a horrible character on them that people who read it are paralyzed and allow themselves to pay him to take the cards away. He has a smattering of the deaf mutes' alphabet, but his way of spelling makes the fraud all the more transparent as no deaf mute spells where "whare" or there

There seems to be an organized gang of poets. who, finding business dull or the market overtocked for their wares, have taken up another method of inflicting their bad grammar and worse rhyme on a suffering public. No deaf mute who is able to get work tries to make his deafness a source of revenue and the number of genuine deaf mutes who try to make begging a means of livelihood is small. I know of only one in the entire city of New York, and he uses alphabet cards at five cents a card as his

uses alphabet cards at five cents a card as his method.

People who patronize such men are doing no good and wasting their charity. Deaf mutes, as a rule, receive a good education in the schools established for their benefit, and, given a fair showing, are able to hold their own in business life. They look with scorn on those of their fellows who try to make their affliction a means of coining money, as it tends to degrade a whole class of people who are trying to win the respect and esteem of their neighbors. We hope soon to read of the capture of the "poet" who is making the public look on the mute with horror and in loathing, fearing that every deaf mute has a pocketful of dirty cards with a scruwl that will cause those who read them to have a rush of blood to the head and wonder if life is worth living.

Editor Catholic Deaf Mute.

Brooklyn, June 6. BROOKLYN, June 6.

#### CHINESE MINISTER PROTESTS. Proposed Removal of San Francisco Chinese to Detention Camps Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- The Chinese scored partial victory to-day in the United States Circuit Court, as their attorneys forced an agreement from the Health Board that no attempt should be made to move any Chinese to Mission Rock or Angel Island before the calling of the injunction proceedings next Gov. Gage to-day received this despatch

from Secretary of State Hav: "Chinese Minister complains that the health authorities at San Francisco intend forcing thousands of Chinese to detention camp, although no plague exists. He remonstrates against this and fears resistance by force."

The Governor took no action, as there is still week before the injunction argument will be heard. Gov. Gage was present at a meeting of the State Board of Health last night and sharply criticised the methods employed in dealing with Chinatown. The Governor in dealing with Chinatown. The Governor declared that he did not believe there were any cases of plague, but if there were he could not see why the disease should not be handled like smallpox by isolating the houses where alleged cases are found.

No new cases have been found in Chinatown, but the quarter is still surrounded by a police cordon.

but the quarter is still surrounded by a police cordon.

Washington, June 7.—The Chinese Minister received a telegram to-day from the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco saying that unless the plague quarantine conditions in San Francisco were remedied, there would be bloodshed. Minister Wu went to the State Department early with this despatch and after he had represented the feeling among the Chinese at San Francisco Secretary Havsent a telegram to the Governor of California saying there might be cause existing for serious local complications and that it might be well to deal promptly and judiciously with the situation. The Secretary was evidently careful to avoid reference to international danger. langer.

### LINCOLN'S MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Park to Be Made of the Place Where the

President's Mother Is Buried. INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—The Commissioners f Spencer county to-day appropriated \$800 for the purchase of the 16-acre tract of land on which the mother of President Lincoln was buried and which at one time comprised a part of the Lincoln farm. The grave is on the a part of the Lincoln larm. The grave is on the top of a steep hill and the scenery is among the most picturesque in the State. The tract will be convert d into a park with driveways and will be beautified with flowers. This work will be under the direction of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument Association, of which Gov. Mount is President, and a suitable monument will be received over the grave of Mannager and the suitable of the state of the suitable of the

## This Village Prohibits Public Dances.

From the Columbus Dispatch. WESTERVILLE, Ohio, June 4.—The case against the Westerville boys for violating the ordinance of the village of New Albany providing that to rubile dance shall be held in that village was dismissed by Mayor Ewing.

MONEY WORTH OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. Estimated in a Suit for Damages for Being

Kept at Home by Poor Dressmaking. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Just what market price can be fixed on social functions is a question that will have to be decided by a jury in the Civil Disciet Court if a case that was filed yesterday ever goes to trial. It is a suit for \$2,100 damages, and the major part of the amount sued for is alleged as due from the fact that the defendant in the suit was responsible for the inability of the plaintiff's daughter to attend certain social functions. It is a suit institued by Mrs. Anna M. Lewis against the firm of D. H

Holmes & Co. Briefly, the complaint in the petition is that Holmes was to furnish five dresses to a daughter of the plaintiff, and that, owing to the fact that the dresses were not ready at the time agreed on, the daughter was unable to attend the many social functions. To make matters worse, it was the occasion of the marriage of the daughter, and in the order of dresses was a wedding gown. This gown, the retition alleged, arrived just on the eve of the wedding and was found to be four inches too short The petition says:

"That commercial firm doing business under the name of D. H. Holmes, and the individual members of the said firm residing in New Orleans, are indebted in solido unto your petitioner in the sum of \$2,100, because about April 6, 1900, your petitioner, Anna M. Lewis, bought from the said firm the material for five dresses for her daughter, who was then on the 19th of April, 1900, to be married to Dr. Frank T. Eiseman, and, in order that her daughter might have a suitable trousseau and proper dresses in which to be married and in which to receive the usual social attentions bestowed upon brides in her social class of life, the said Anna M. Lewis, acting for the Lee and benefit of her daughter aforesaid, by letters and telegrams which are in the possession of the defendants, made a contract with the said defendants by which the defendants agreed and bound themselves to make up the said five dresses and to express them in such time as they could be delivered in Yoakum, Texas, by the 17th of April, 1900, which contract the said defendants wholly failed to keep." April 6, 1900, your petitioner, Anna M. Lewis,

which contract the said defendants wholly failed to keep.

Nextfollowing in the novel retition are telegrams sent to D. H. Holmes & Co., to hurry up the order. It is also alleged that the firm was "directed and instructed" that if, by any unforeseen cause, they could not finish all five, that they should omit the wedding gown. Another paragraph follows that tells of the shortcomings of the defendant firm in the following language:

"The said defendants, in violation of their obligations, under the said contract, wholly failed to complete the four dresses other than the wedding dress, and in an unskilful manner made up the wedding dress, not according to the measures which had been furnished them by petitioner, so that when the wedding dress arrived, just on the eve of the wedding, it was four inches too short, and totally unfit and unsuitable for her daughter, on account of the deficiencies in its manufacture and make. and unsuitable for her daughter, on account of the deficiencies in its manufacture and make

of the deficiencies in its manufacture and make, owing to the gross negligence and carelessness of the said defendants.

"Your petitioners are now ready and willing to return the said wedding dress, the price of which was \$78, and which had been paid to the said defendant by your petitioner, in May last, and they now tender the wedding dress, upon defendant's return to petitioner, the said sum of \$78."

The retoration of the document shows the

dress, upon deferdant's return to petitioner, the said sum of \$78.

The peroration of the document shows the alleged damage in the following:

"That to the knowledge of the defendants the object of the centract aforesaid was the gratification of the intellectual and social enjoyment which the said Miss Lulu Lewis, now Mrs. Frank Eiseman, and her husband joining her, would experience by having the bride suitably attired to enable them to accept of the invitations to social festivities, which, among people in their class in life, always follow a wedding, and that they did receive numerous invitations to all sorts of social enjoyments within the thirty days immediately following the wedding, which occurred on the 19th of April, and which they were unable to accept and enjoy and were deprived of, by reason and because of the wilful violation of the contract on the part of the defendants, who did not even attempt to finish the four dresses which were intended to enable the said Lulu Lewis, wife of Dr. Frank T. Eiseman, to be properly arrayed on such social occasions. to be properly arrayed on such social occasions, greatly to her mortification and to her depriva-tion of the enjoyment of which she had a right to anticipate, and did anticipate, on such an

is the usual concluding paragraph

### The Battle of Cedar Creek.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! I AM greatly surprised to read the assertion in the letter of Bidwell in your number of the 4th inst. tha Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell saved our army and held Gen.

It was to be supposed that after the thrashing that the Union army got early in the day, and the thrashing that the Confederates got later, and the continued thrashing of the straw of argument that has been going on since at intervals, a certain amount of the clear wheat of truth had been winnowed, put into giass jars, properly labelled and placed in historica nuseums for all to take cognizance of.

Some of these grains record that the early morning was not "dark and rainy," but the rising sun was breaking through the thick, white fog rising from Cedar Creek when the first gun gave the alarm of attack. Early's attack was not 'on the right wing.' but on Rutherford B. Hayes's Eighth Corps, which was posted to the front and left of the Nineteenth Corps, which latter command was struck first by the etreating Eighth Corps themselves, and immediatel after by the enemy, on the left flank. As I was wounded while here in line with my Company I, which was the left company of the 156th Regiment and the extreme left company of the Nineteenth Army Corps line of battle resting on the Winchester pike, I know whereof I speak. And if Gen. Bidwell had lived to tel the tale, his descendants, most justly proud of the ecord of their heroic soldier, would have some occasion to amend this latest report of the battle.

Our three Generals, Emory, Wright and Grove ame down together to our left and all on foot, stand ing but a few paces from the subscriber. Gen. Emory called out with a slapping of hands. "We must ho this position at all hazards," but it was not held for long, for, with the enemy on our flank and already extended down the pike to Middletown, our hasty re treat was made obliquely, until a base of re-forming vas found on the line of the Sixth Corps. Later I sav Gen. Sheridan tearing down the line on his foam flecked horse; and with waving hat he shouted: "Boys -here the Recording Angel blotted something we'll lick them out of their boots!" Whether it was he who saved the day. I can best suggest by a remen brance of my own expression as he passed-I was lifted up to say: "Boys, he is worth ten thousand T. J. RUNDEL. Ex-Capt Company L, 156th Regiment Infantry.

NEW YORK, June 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter in to-day's SUN which says that "Daniel D. Bidwell saved our aimy at Cedar Creek" scarcely deserves an answer. The writer says: "Early was, I think, or the right wing." Right wing of what? Not of the Sixth, Eighth or Nineteenth Corps. He says: "Tw of the three army corps had retreated." not unt 1 260 as brave men as the brave Gen. Bidwel lay dead on the field and 1,336 brave men were wounded. In the writer's regiment, the 128th Net York, every third man was killed or wounded. "Drove Early back and held him there." Early was not driven back until after Sheridan had arrived and told

the boys: "We will sleep on our old camp ground to night;" this at nearly 2 P. M. And we did it. We boys of the Ninete-nth Corps honor the brave Gen. Bidwell and his noble and brave ancestry, but we very much doubt if ary one of them would have used words like those of that letter concerning one whom the whole country knows to be the hero of ONE WHO WAS THERE. Cedar Creek. NORTH GERMANTOWN N. Y., June 4.

#### The Snake Skin Belt-Girls Who Catch Their Own Snakes. From the Denter Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., June 2.-The lady guests at the Hotel Colorado have the snake-skinbelt fad. Daily members of the fair sex are seen near the electric light company's plant, where a very beautifully marked species of bull snake has chosen his abode, hunting for the reptiles. Some of the ladies are timid and go on this escapade accompanied by gallant and brave escorts. Others go alone, and should the reptile in fear run into his hole, they quickly pull him out by the tall, and in less time than it tells to relate it he is their victim. Miss Hamburger and Miss Bess'e Curtiss, both of Chicago, are among the large number of ladies who are now wearing these snake skin teits as trophies of an enjoyable pastime.

# NORTH CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6 .- The An-

cient and Honorable Artillery Company marched in Boston on Monday last. It was a peripatetic procession of Jos Sedleys. At the next annual parade the rhinoceros-like automobile will undertake to cor vey this ancient organization from Fancuil Hall to the Common. One man soled for derricks.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO SCHOOLBOYS.

He Makes the Chief Speech at the Luncheon at St. Paul's. Concord. N. H. CONCORD, N. H., June 7. - This was anniversary day at St. Paul's School Victors from many parts of the country, but mainly from New York and Philadel, his, were in attendance. This morning the anniversary sermon was given by the Rev. Flord Tompkins, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philodelphia. The Rev. Edward Paddock of New York city assisted in the service. Following the anniversary service the annual luncheon of the school was served, and the chief speaker was Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York. He was re-

ceived enthusiastically, an t said in part: "I am interested in St. Paul's School as an American c tizen because the school is doing such good work in forming American citizenship for future generations. Since the Spanish war, however, I claim the right to speak almost as one of you, for six of your boys served under me in that conflict, two of them giving their lives in proving the truth of their endeavors. This school and my regiment are alike in some things. Its members came from all parts of the ccuntry. No one of them came with any special idea of getting rank or honor. No man asked

in him. "I believe in games. I like the rough games where man meets man and gets the re-knocks. They do him good. They help velop character. But the measure of successions. knocks. They do him good. They help develop character. But the measure of success in athletics is not the measure of their usefulness. Athletics are first class as a pastime, but they are as poor a business as the world contains."

The Governor paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Hamilton Fish and William George Eliott, old St. Paul's School boys who were killed in the Spanish war, and concluded:

"I am glist to learn that you have a committee which is planning a memorial here to those from this school who served in the Spanish war, especially for those men who gave up their lives in that war. I hope the plan will be successful. I can imagine nothing that will lend more to elevate the type of men whom this school will send out, nothing which will so tend to make the boys of this school pure, brave men and good citizens.

"I hope you boys will have more than a life lovality for this school and for your country. Whether you do or not will be shown by what you accomplish. But if you have cleanliness of mind, a high purpose, courage and common sense, you will have more than accessary to prove your loyalty and to make you grand American citizens."

At a meeting of the alumni this afternoon Gov. Roosevelt was elected an honorary member.

#### SMITH PROTESTS TO ROOSEVELT. Says He Was Dismissed Without a Hearing-

Col. Bacon Resigns From the Guard. As soon as Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment read in the papers yesterday morning of the action of the Governor dismissing him from the National Guard, he sent the following letter to Gov. Roosevelt: 'Hon. Theodore Roosepelt. Albany, N. Y.

"Sin: It is reported in the papers generally to-day that you have approved an adverse report of the Board of Examination in my case and ordered my discharge from the National Guard. If this is true I most emphatically pro-test. I have had no examination whatsoever, Guard. If this is true I most emphatically protest. I have had no examination whatsoever, and have not been given the opportunity for one word in my own defence. When I appeared before the board on May 11, it adjourned without taking any testimony, without giving me any examination at all, not even a single question, and without permitting me to make a brief statement which I desired to make. I was told that opportunity would be given me to speak at the next session, due notice of which would be sent me. I have heard nothing further from it.

"In view of this fact and your assurance to

would be sent me. I have heard nothing further from it.

"In view of this fact and your assurance to me that I should receive fair play, and allo your promise to me that when the board reported you would take up and go over the matter carefully with me, the announcement to-day is most astounding. Section 64 of the Military Code requires that I shall be examined, but there has not been even a pretence or semblance of an examination.

"I did my full duty in Cuba, and I defy proof to the centrary, but if I am to be lynched without even a show of fairness, how can you reconcile such treatment with your reputation for fairness and fearless honesty? I have always thought that in the country in which I live and which I have done my best to serve even the lowest criminal was entitled to a trial or a hearing. Regardless of any personal feeling you may, for any reason, have toward me. I am unwilling to believe that the Governor of the State would knowingly be a party to an act against which I protest as arbitrary, illegal and outrageous. Respectfully,

against which I protest as a against which I protest as a gainst which I protest as a gain and a ga About the same time Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who is counsel for Major Smith and is a supernumerary officer of the Guard with the rank of telegram to the Adjutant-General:

"Adjutant General, Albany, N. Y:
"I hereby tender my resignation as an officer
of the National Guard, State of New York. I
request immediate acceptance by wire.
"ALEXANDER S. BACON."

Major Smith says that the majority of the officers of the Seventy-first are with him. Capt. Hill of Company G says he has a petition for an election for Lieutenant-Colonel signed by a majority of the officers. The idea is to elect Major Smith.

#### WAR LESSONS AT STATE CAMP. Sham Fight for the 69th Quick Intrenching by the 22d.

STATE CAMP, PEERSKILL, June 7 .- Under blue skies and in a comfortable temperature the Sixty-ninth Regiment drilled to-day. Before breakfast there was company drill in extended order. After breakfast there was a battle formation and a lively skirmish. The Second Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, was the attacking force, while the First Battalion, in command of Col. Duffy, was on the defensive. Scouts were thrown out for several miles. The afternoon was devoted to regimental drill in close order. Gen. Roe and his staff rode over from Camp

Gen. Roe and his staff rode over from Camp Townsend at 2:30 o'clock and stayed an hour with the Sixty-ninth.

The Twenty-second drilled in battalion extended order this morning in command of Col. Bartlett. Gen. Roe sent by Col. Thurston a set of a new sort of interesting tools for trial. The tool is a peculiarly shaped, small-handled spade, more like a spoon than anything else. A squad of fifteen men, in charge of Capt. Albert H. Dyett, advanced one hundred yards and began throwing up earth, and in thirteen minutes had hidden itself from the view of the battalion. Some of the men were out of sight in six minutes. Then another squad of fifteen, in command of Capt, Usher, went through the performance and made the same record. Gen. Roe expressed himself as much pleased with the work.

the work.

To-morrow night both regiments will sleep under canvas in Camp Townsend. The Sixty-ninth will depart from here at 7 A. M. The advance guard. Companies D and G, will be in command of Lieut.-Col. Strong; the rear guard. companies H and I, in command of Major

#### LIQUOR TAX DECISION. The Court of Appeals Reverses the Lower Courts in the Cashin Case.

ALBANY, June 7 .- The Court of Appeals on Tuesday handed down an important opinion of interest to those engaged in the liquor traffic, which reverses the descision of the First Appellate Division in a proceeding instituted by Levi L. Kessler to revoke a liquor tax certificate issued to Patrick Cashin of New York city. Cashin's saloon, located in a residential district, was partly destroyed by fire, but repairs were made as quickly as possible and a new liquor tax certificate was obtained.

Justice Russell heid that Cashin should have obtained the consents of the owners of dwillings within 200 feet before attempting to resume the traffic, and revoked his certificate. The order of revocation, which was affirmed by the appellate division, was yesterday reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that a temporary suspension of traffic resulting from accident, such as the destruction of the building by fire, will not operate to effect the right attached to such premises under the law, and that the filling of consents on resuming traffic in such cases is not necessary. issued to Patrick Cashin of New York city.

### TAYLOR SAYS HE'S OUT.

Declines to Run for Governor of Kentucks Again - Burden Too Much.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7 .- W. S. Taylor formerly Governor of Kentucky, sent a formal letter to Kentucky Republicans to-day in which he says that after mature deliberation he has concluded that it would not be wise to accept concluded that it would not be wise to accept the candidacy for Governor of that State if it were tendered to him. Continuing, he says:

"For ten long months I have borne as best I could the burdens that attended this great struggle. How much I have codured for freedom's sake few will ever know. In stite of all, the will of the people has been overthrown and I have not only been robbed, but subjected to a mercless political prosecution."

Gov Taylor adds that the issues are so important that some one should be selected who could give his whole time to the canvass, and this he could not do.